Insecta,

ex Sibiria meridionali et Mongolia,
in itinere Ørjan Olsen 1914 collecta.

C. *Hymenoptera.* D. *Hemiptera.*

1. *Formicidae.* 1. *Homoptera cicadina.*

By Holger Holgersen, Sandnes.

During the Ørjan Olsen Expedition to Siberia and Mongolia 1914, Mr. Fritz Jensen, the collector of insects, had his attention concentrated especially upon the Coleoptera, and only occasionally secured a few specimens belonging to other orders, so e. g. ants and cicadae. These have been stored among the numerous Coleoptera from the expedition until recently, when I had the occasion to take them out for determination.

Below I give a list of the species captured, regretting that, apart from the locality name, no further details referring to the finds are available.

C. *Hymenoptera.*

I. *Formicidae.*

Myrmica laevinodis Nyl. Sajan, Sistikem, Mongolia, 1 ☿.

Distribution: Europe, Siberia, Mandschukuo, and Japan.

Tetramorium caespitum L. Abakan-steppe, Siberia, 3 deälated ♀♀.

The mesonotum has longitudinal stripes along its sides, the central part being smooth and shining. This rugosity is more strongly developed than in specimens from Norway and Czecho-Slovakia (in my collection), which have the mesonotum smooth nearly all over.

Distribution: North Africa, Europe, Central Asia, Japan.

Camponotus ligniperdus Latr. Sajan, Sistikem, Mongolia, 1 deälated ♀.

The gaster is not so shining as in my Norwegian and Central European specimens. The pubescence is distinct, but is very slightly developed.

Distribution: Europe and Siberia.

Camponotus japonicus Mayr var. *aterrima* Emery. Abakan-steppe, Siberia, 2 ☿☿ and 1 deälated ♀; Sistikem, Mongolia, 1 deälated ♀.

The close pubescence of the gaster of the workers is somewhat shorter than in a specimen from Krasnojarsk (in my collection).

The difference in the microsculpture of this form and of the closely allied species *ligniperdus* Latr. and *herculeanus* L. is rather striking. Not only are head, thorax, and gaster distinctly more strongly sculptured in this, but the sculpture consists of a net of hexagonal cells, not of irregular lines as in the two other species.

Distribution: Eastern Siberia and China (EMERY 1908).

Lasius niger L. Abakan-steppe, Siberia, 1 ☿; Sistikem, Mongolia, 1 ☿.

Widely distributed: North Africa, Europe, Siberia, Turkestan, China, and Japan.

Lasius flavus F. Cha-Kul, Mongolia, 1 deälated ♀.

There seems to be no doubt about the identity of this single specimen, yet a cover of oil or grease makes the determination a little difficult. I have tried to remove it in alcohol but without success.

Distribution: Mediterranean, Europe, Siberia.

D. *Hemiptera.*

I. *Homoptera Cicadina.*

Lepyronia coleoptrata L. Abakan-steppe, Siberia, 2 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀.

H. LINDBERG (1923) gives size of Siberian specimens as upwards to 8 mm. The Abakan-specimens measure 5½—7½. In Norway I have found the size varying between 6 and 8 mm, the males always being smaller than the females.

Aphrodes tricinctus Curt. Abakan-steppe, Siberia, 1 ♂; (Sajan, Sistikem, Mongolia, 1 ♀).

The male could be reliably identified by means of its characteristic genitalia (det. Frej Ossiannilsson, Stockholm). The female may possibly belong to this species.

Distribution: Oshanin (Katalog der pal. Hem.) gives only Central and Southern Europe, Algeria, and Caucasia.